

# THE LEXINGTON PROGRESS.

"We Seek of Men as we Find them and of Things as they are Unfolded to Us."

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## MEXICAN CRISIS SEEMS PASSED; RUMOR PERSHING IS WITHDRAWING

While Uncle Sam has been rushing troops to the border line between the United States and Mexico, and had perhaps made up his mind that war was inevitable, General Carranza seems to have partially realized the folly of his attitude and has written to this country a note regarded as conciliatory in tone. Reports from Washington on the 4th indicated that the general feeling in the national capitol was that the crisis and imminent danger of war had passed.

The enormous expense and work of getting to the border the troops to be depended upon to defend the line between the two countries have been incurred and this country will doubtless be in no hurry to remove the troops further than the border even if the danger of war with Carranza shall have passed. This country has at least learned that Carranza will not do to trust and that something more stable than his word will be required before our troops shall be returned to their own states. The troubles between this country and Mexico may or may not be over—but they have brought us something more than the nucleus of an army worth while in the event that one shall be needed.

## COLUMBUS RAIDERS ARE HANGED

Deming, N. M., June 30.—Four Villa bandits who took part in the Columbus raid were hanged in the county jail here today.

The men were put to death in pairs. Ensenio Retteria and Taurino Garcia were hanged first, and then Jose Rangel and Juan Castillo.

The four men were calm. Jose Rangel smoked a cigarette as the noose was adjusted. None would say anything except Garcia, who exclaimed as he was led to execution: "I hope God will forgive my enemies."

This completes the disposition of the cases of the Columbus raiders, as Jose Rodriguez recently was granted a stay of execution and is serving a life sentence.

Company D, New Mexico national guard, was held at the armory in case of an attempted demonstration.—Banner.

Denmark is compelled to import hoops for barrels.

## OFFENSIVE BEGUN BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON WEST

The long-promised offensive of the British and French forces in the North-eastern part of France against the German army, began last Saturday morning after an advance bombardment of a week on a front of sixteen to twenty miles.

So fierce and determined was the assault and so effective was the advance cleaning up by the million shells per day fired during the week preceding, that the British and French soldiers were able to penetrate as far as five miles into the German lines, taking the first and into the second lines of trenches occupied by the Teutons.

In two days ten thousand German soldiers were captured and the loss on both sides was unusually heavy. The offensive has since been continued with modified success, but by Monday of this week the resistance had stiffened. The success of the attack which began on last Saturday caused great rejoicing in London and the British Lion seems at last fully aroused.

In Galicia, the Russians have been somewhat checked, but right recently their capture of Austrians in the main but some Germans has run considerably over 2000,00. The present outlook for Germany is not good and the entente allies all assert that the war will be continued until Germany shall have been taught a lesson will be long remembered. This government is neutral, but in the main our people are rejoicing with England and France over the success of the present offensive movement in France.

## CROP FORECAST 14,366,000 BALES

Washington, July 1.—High prices of cotton and cottonseed has encouraged farmers in the cotton belt to increase their acreage this year substantially over last year's area, resulting in a total of 35,994,000 acres according to the official estimate of the department of agriculture, announced today. The condition of the crop, 81.8 per cent of a normal on June 25, indicates that the total production of lint this year will be about 14,286,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, the bureau of crop estimates calculated. That yield would place this year's crop the third largest ever grown, being smaller than those of 1911 and 1914.

## July Term Quarterly Court Orders Several Bridges Built And Adopts New Road Plan.

The following was the work done by the July term of the Quarterly court:

All justices present except J. B. Jones of the Sixth District.

Appropriations aggregate about \$900.

Ordered purchase of the S. F. Rossom adding machine for \$200, for use of county officials.

Court appointed the following committees to let contract and build bridges: Wooden bridge; over Sandy, at Wildersville. Committee: S. J. Walker, S. G. Leslie and W. R. Bolin.

Wooden bridge over Lindsey creek, between Juno and Poplar Springs. Committee: C. M. Vernon, A. J. Coleman and J. L. Yarbrough.

Wooden bridge over Spring creek, old Eighth District. Committee: C. W. Meals, Alex Miller and G. W. Jordan.

Over Lick creek, on Chesterfield road, wooden bridge. Committee: Gene Scates, J. R. McPeake and Will Walker.

Steel bridge over Brown's creek, on Sulphur Springs road. Committee: R. E. Owen, A. J. Maness, and Jimmie Hays, who have been ordered to purchase and erect same.

Steel bridge over Brown's creek, on Sulphur Springs road. Committee: Jack Davis, E. M. Evans and R. E. Owen, to purchase and erect same at what is known as Chesterfield crossing, near Union church.

Wooden bridge over Cub creek, in old Eighteenth district, on Shiloh and Yuma road. Committee: R. M. Bradfield, James Pritchard and A. J. Taylor.

Court ordered appointment of committee to investigate bottom and confer with the dredging company in regard to building levee near Darden on old Middleburg road.

Bridge over Cane creek, on Lexington and Decaturville road, in old Fourteenth district. Same committee also to repair and extend levee at same place at cost not to exceed \$100. Committee not named by court.

Dr. Cantwell, Federal stock inspector was by the court elected County Live Stock inspector.

Salary of County Physician R. H. Davidson, was raised from \$200 to \$300 per year, because of increased work.

R. A. Lewis was re-elected notary public.

Plan of working roads in Henderson county: Roads of the county to be divided into sections as follows:

First—The road from Lexington to Sardis.

Second—The road from Lexington via Juno to Madison county line.

Third—The road from Lexington to the Chester county line via Arnold's store.

Fourth—The road from Lexington to the Carroll county line at the McHaney Mill, via Bargerton.

Fifth—The road from Lexington to the Carroll county line via Parker's cross roads.

Sixth—The road from Lexington to new Safford via Hare's Mill.

Seventh—The road from Lexington to the Decatur county line via Darden.

Eighth—The road from Lexington to the Decatur county line via Long or Middleburg.

Ninth—The road from Lexington to Scott's Hill via Shady Hill.

The workhouse commissioners to advertise in the two weekly papers of Lexington for two weeks, a proposition to the people living along the above named roads, to grade and make the road as follows:

First—The road that will furnish the largest amount of voluntary contributions in money and labor, to be worked under the supervision of the workhouse commission. All labor contributed must be by parties who are able to make good their offers or to secure the same; and money contributions to be likewise secured or paid. Contributions of money and labor must be thus made within the two weeks of the first publication of notice. At the expiration of the two weeks, the commission will make a canvass of such contributions from the people for each of the above named roads and the road receiving the highest or greatest amount of such contributions, will be adopted as the road to be first graded and made. When this road has been completed the commission will adopt a like plan in ascertaining what road or roads will be next worked, and plan will be pursued until all of the roads above named shall have been worked; and in the working of such roads the commission will use the convict labor of the county and such contributions as may be made under the foregoing provision in accordance with the best judgment of the commission, that commission equipment and convict labor to go on the roads except when necessary for repairs on other roads—all contracts to be payable to and be enforced by the commission and further that if provisions can be made for fines payable in one to five years, that the commission be empowered to build not to exceed two miles of gravel and not exceeding two miles of sand-clay roads, as an experiment for permanent road-building. Warrants to be issued on the committee's report to the county judge divided in five payments.

## COTTON BREAKS OVER \$2 A BALE

New York, July 1.—A break of \$2 a bale followed the publication of the government's crop report in the cotton market here today. Recent private reports had indicated a crop condition of about 76.9 per cent on the average, but the government's report made it 61.1, as compared with 77.5 last month and a ten-year average of 80.2 per cent, while the official acreage estimate of 35,940,000 acres, or 12.1 per cent over last year, also appeared to be larger than had been generally expected.

Prior to the publication of these

figures the market was quiet and steady on scattered covering, with October contracts selling up to 13.28, or about three points above last night's closing figures. The report, however, was immediately followed by heavy liquidation and selling was very active and general on the decline, which carried October off to 12.85, or 43 points under the high level of the morning and 35 points under Friday's quotation. Rallies of 6 or 7 points followed on covering, but the final tone was barely steady, with prices showing a net decline of 26 to 29 points for the day.

## BISHOP E. E. HOSS OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Beginning with the issue of last Sunday's Memphis Commercial Appeal Bishop E. E. Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, promises to write a weekly letter for that enterprising paper.

The Bishop's first article appeared under the caption "Women in Public Life," and was an able argument against female suffrage.

In his smooth and persuasive way, Bishop Hoss has many good things to say of and for the women, for he himself belongs to that class of men who are conceded to lead the world in paying deference to good women—the class of the native men of the south; but none the less he hits the nails on the head as he sees them and drives home his arguments with the vigor which has always characterized his manner of handling whatever questions he may think it good to discuss.

Two paragraphs of the Bishop's article strike us as peculiarly worthy of reproduction, the first one of which appeals to us as especially true and a most apt explanation of the understanding that morally women are much better than men. It has been the home life which has made women morally, infinitely better than men. Let women leave the home life, let them have to face the world in a struggle for existence and as the last item in the change from a homemaker to a helper in the building of political machines—and then compare her with the ideal oldtime women of the South. We believe that female suffrage is coming, but we do not believe that the voting, office-holding, politics, manipulating woman is ever going to come up to the ideal of men who are old enough to remember those whose sphere was confined to the home almost alone and left the matter of government to their fathers, brothers, husbands, sweethearts and friends. But getting back to Bishop Hoss, here are his two paragraphs:

The assertion that women are to bring a new era of moral purity into public life as is yet wholly unproved. Certainly there has been no demonstration of it on a scale sufficiently large to warrant a general belief in it. That women as a class are morally far better than men is beyond all doubt, but it is the women of the home and the family concerning whom I make this concession. Whether I should be ready to make it of a generation of women who lift up their voices in the clamor of the polling booths is somewhat doubtful.

"The suffrage movement, while it commands the respect and the support of a great many and very noble women, is sure, if finally successful, to bring into politics also a large class of women, white and black, whose presence at the polls would not be a purifying force. One of the most delicious arguments in answer to this suggestion is that the chivalry of the men will protect their wives and sisters and mothers from affront and insult. Indeed, indeed! And yet these very men are not chivalrous enough to take care of the rights of women as things now are.

The importance of the negro citizen of the United States was doubtless added to by the fact that a few of his kind, wearing the uniform of a soldier, came very near last week, precipitating a war which would have cost millions of money and perhaps rivers of blood. The troopers captured at Carrizal recently and returned on demand of President Wilson, were negroes—but Uncle Sam came to their rescue just the same just the same as if they had been white as snow.

## SHALL WE SEND A MAN TO CONGRESS BECAUSE HE WANTS TO GO?

Should we send a man to Congress simply because he wants the office?

Should we send a man to Congress simply to enable him to receive the salary that goes with the office?

Should we, under any circumstances, send a man to Congress simply as a personal favor to him? To each of these emphatic inquiries, our answer is NO.

In the first place no man should be considered for this high office on any other grounds than his fitness and qualifications for the efficient discharge of his duties, which are not like the official duties of nearly all other offices—simply statutory in which the law plainly sets out specifically just what the officer is to do. The duties of a legislator require the exercise of a wise discretion, a sound judgment, and a clear discernment of the effect of legislation upon the public welfare. These necessary and all important qualifications of a Congressman are the growth and outcome of experience and cannot be acquired in any other way.

Mr. Sims is now serving his twentieth consecutive year in Congress and no man, since our government was established, has ever served that long who was a failure in that body. It is impossible for a man of mediocre ability to advance from the lowest to the highest committee service in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Sims has done this very thing. He started in a Republican House with an assignment to the Committee on Pensions and now in a Democratic House he is the ranking member, and ex-officio chairman of the greatest committee—Interstate and Foreign Commerce—in the House. Undoubtedly the people of the Eighth District take pride in the high rank and standing of their Representative in the law-making body of this great Republic. Then why retire Mr. Sims in the full vigor and strength of body and mind simply as a favor to a new, inexperienced and untried man, who, whatever his merits may be, cannot for many years reach the heights of legislative service now occupied by our present member?

At a time like the present, when the very foundations of civilization and social order are disturbed and all but more than half destroyed in the civilized world, is it the exercise of wisdom and good judgment on the part of the people to give up a tried and experienced legislator to make room for an untried and inexperienced man?—Parris Post-Intelligencer.

## SEEKING TO PREVENT MEETING

Trenton, Tenn., June 30.—An effort is being made by the city council of this city to prevent a meeting of a religious sect commonly known as the Holy Rollers. This meeting has been advertised to begin the second Sunday in July. Numerous complaints have been made against the meeting and the city attorney has been ordered to draw up an ordinance restrain them from setting up their tent in the city limits. It is claimed by some that the noise made by the shouting, which lasts until late at night, keeps them from sleeping. J. W. Corley, manager of the Lovera cotton mill, asks that an injunction be granted against the meeting.

## Public Speaking

### DUDLEY PORTER Candidate for Congress

Will speak at the following places in Henderson County:

Wildersville, Friday Afternoon, July 7, 1 o'clock

Luray, Friday Night, July 7, 8 o'clock

Scott's Hill, Saturday Afternoon, July 8, 1 o'clock